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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/602,552	06/24/2003	Brian Gonsalves	1033-SS00392	1238
60533	7590	12/10/2007		
TOLER LAW GROUP 8500 BLUFFSTONE COVE SUITE A201 AUSTIN, TX 78759			EXAMINER DANIEL JR, WILLIE J	
			ART UNIT 2617	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 12/10/2007	DELIVERY MOIDE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/602,552	Applicant(s) GONSALVES ET AL.	
	Examiner Willie J. Daniel, Jr.	Art Unit 2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 September 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,9-12,18,19,21-27,34-39,42-46,53-60,62-68 and 70-73 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,9-12,18,19,21-27,34-39,42-46,53-60,62-68 and 70-73 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on 12 April 2007. **Claims 1, 3-4, 9-12, 18-19, 21-27, 34-39, 42-46, 53-60, 62-68, and 70-73** are now pending in the present application and **claims 2, 5-8, 13-17, 20, 28-33, 40-41, 47-52, 61, and 69**. This office action is made **Final**.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The 112 rejections applied to the claims are withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3-4, 9-12, 18-19, and 53-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Uchiyama (US 6,766,175 B2)** in view of **Alexis (US 2004/0072544 A1)**.

Regarding **claim 1**, Uchiyama discloses a docking station (2) which reads on the claimed "apparatus" comprising:

an interface adapter/wireless cradle (8, 102) which reads on the claimed "wireless wide area network telephone interface" to couple to a wireless telephone (4) which reads on the claimed "wireless wide area network telephone" (see col. 5, lines 14-20; col. 8, lines 64-67; col. 10, lines 25-28; col. 11, lines 37-39; col. 12, lines 11-29; Figs. 1-2, 5, and 7);

Art Unit: 2617

a transceiver (116) to communicate with a cordless telephone (6) which reads on the claimed “wireless local area telephone”, to receive data related to an outgoing text message (e.g., telephone numbers) from the cordless telephone (6) which reads on the claimed “wireless local area telephone” (see col. 6, lines 55-61; Figs. 1 and 7); and

a controller (128) which reads on the claimed “first control module” to transfer the data related to the outgoing text message (e.g., telephone numbers) received at the transceiver to the wireless wide area network telephone for transmission of the outgoing text message (e.g., telephone numbers or alphanumeric page) (see col. 5, lines 38-50; col. 5, line 60 - col. 6, line 11; col. 10, lines 35-43; col. 11, lines 37-39; col. 12, lines 11-29; Figs. 1, 7, and 9 “ref. 146”);

an alphanumeric keypad (18) for use in composing the outgoing text message (e.g., telephone numbers or alphanumeric page) (see col. 8, lines 26-37; col. 11, lines 13-18; Figs. 2, 5, and 7);

a display configured for visually displaying the outgoing text message (see col. 11, lines 13-16; col. 12, lines 21-26; Fig. 1 and 7), where the display provides alphanumeric messages. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature(s) text message; a display configured for visually displaying the outgoing text message; a display control module configured to receive the outgoing text messages and to determine whether the outgoing text message should be visually displayed at the display. However, the examiner maintains that the feature text message; a display configured for visually displaying the outgoing text message; a display control module configured to receive the outgoing text messages and to determine whether the outgoing text message should be visually displayed at the display was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Alexis discloses the feature(s) text message (see pg. 9, [0072, lines 34-41; 0073; 0075]; pg. 10, [0077]; pg. 15, [0166]; Fig. 4), where the communication device (102 or telephone handset 202) is able to make and receive calls or messages;

a display configured for visually displaying the outgoing text message (see pg. 10, [0079]; Fig. 4), where the base unit has a display for data such as textual, graphic, image, and/or video as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize; and

a display control module configured to receive the outgoing text messages and to determine whether the outgoing text message should be visually displayed at the display (see pg. 10, [0079]; Fig. 4), where the base unit has a display for data such as textual, graphic, image, and/or video in which display control module would be inherent as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama and Alexis to have the feature text message; a display configured for visually displaying the outgoing text message; a display control module configured to receive the outgoing text messages and to determine whether the outgoing text message should be visually displayed at the display, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 3**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 3), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the

Art Unit: 2617

apparatus (2) of claim 1, wherein the wireless local area telephone (6) comprises a cordless telephone handset (6) which reads on the claimed “wireless local area handset” adapted to send data related to an outgoing text message to the transceiver (see col. 5, lines 38-40; col. 11, lines 37-39; col. 12, lines 11-29; Figs. 1 and 4A). Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature text message. However, the examiner maintains that the feature text message was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Alexis discloses the feature text message (see pg. 9, [0072, lines 34-41; 0073; 0075]; pg. 15, [0166]; Fig. 4), where the communication device (102 or telephone handset 202) is able to make and receive calls or messages.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama and Alexis to have the feature text message, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 4**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1, wherein the wireless local area telephone comprises a display (52) to display text related to outgoing text messages (see col. 7, line 60; Figs. 4A, 1 and 7).

Regarding **claim 9**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1 wherein the wireless wide area network telephone (4) is a wireless

Art Unit: 2617

telephone (4) which reads on the claimed “personal communication services (PCS) telephone” (see col. 5, lines 28-37; Figs. 1 and 7).

Regarding **claim 10**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1, further comprising:

a speakerphone (22) which reads on the claimed “speaker” (see col. 8, lines 38-48; Fig. 5, and 7);

a function key (74) which reads on the claimed “second control module” to communicate an incoming voice portion of a call received at the wireless wide area network telephone interface (8) to the speaker (22) (see col. 8, lines 38-48; col. 11, lines 13-25; Figs. 2, 5, and 7).

Regarding **claim 11**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 10), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 10, further comprising:

a speakerphone (22) which reads on the claimed “microphone” (see col. 8, lines 38-48; col. 11, lines 13-25; Figs. 2, 5, and 7); and

the second control module (74) to provide an outgoing voice portion received at the microphone to the wireless wide area network telephone interface (see col. 8, lines 38-48; col. 11, lines 13-25; Figs. 2, 5, and 7).

Regarding **claim 12**, Uchiyama discloses of the feature(s) alphanumeric keypad (see col. 6, lines 51-55; col. 11, lines 13-16; Fig. 2 “ref. 18” and 5). Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature(s) wherein the display control module receives input

Art Unit: 2617

from the alphanumeric keypad. However, the examiner maintains that the feature(s) wherein the display control module receives input from the alphanumeric keypad was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

In the same field of endeavor, Alexis discloses the feature(s) wherein the display control module receives input from the alphanumeric keypad (213) (see pg. 10, [0079]; pg. 5, [0046]; Fig. 4), where the base unit has a display for data such as textual, graphic, image, and/or video in which display control module would be inherent as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama and Alexis to have the feature(s) wherein the display control module receives input from the alphanumeric keypad, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 18**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1, further comprising a power supply adapter (10, 106) which reads on the claimed "battery charger" for charging a battery in the wireless wide area network telephone (4) (see col. 6, lines 13-19; col. 10, lines 7-10; Figs. 1 and 7).

Regarding **claim 19**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1, further comprising:

a battery charger (10) for charging a battery in the wireless wide area telephone (4) (see col. 6, lines 13-19; col. 10, lines 7-10; Figs. 1 and 7); and

a battery charger (10) for charging a battery in the wireless local area telephone (6) (see col. 6, lines 13-19; col. 10, lines 7-10; Figs. 1 and 7).

Regarding **claim 53**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1, further comprising a keypad control module (e.g., 128) to receive input from the alphanumeric keypad (18) (see col. 6, lines 51-55; col. 11, lines 13-16; Fig. 2 “ref. 18” and 5).

Regarding **claim 54**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the first control module transfers the data related to a data call received at the wireless wide area network telephone to the wireless local area telephone for display at the wireless local area telephone (see col. 5, lines 38-50; col. 5, line 60 - col. 6, line 11; col. 10, lines 35-43; col. 12, lines 53-67; Figs. 1, 7, 9 “ref. 146”). As a note, Alexis discloses the feature data call (see pg. 9, [0072, lines 34-41; 0073; 0075]; pg. 10, [0077]; pg. 15, [0166]; Fig. 4), where the communication device (102 or telephone handset 202) is able to make and receive calls or messages.

Regarding **claim 55**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 4.

Regarding **claim 56**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 1.

Regarding **claim 57**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 1.

Regarding **claim 58**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 55.

Art Unit: 2617

Regarding **claim 59**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 1.

Regarding **claim 60**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 1.

Claims 21-23, 25-27, 34-35, 37-39, 42-45, 62-68, and 70-73 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Uchiyama (US 6,766,175 B2)** in view of **Alexis (US 2004/0072544 A1)** as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of **Jaggers et al. (hereinafter Jaggers) (US 2002/0119800 A1)**.

Regarding **claim 21**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 1. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the features at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a personal computer (PC), wherein the first control module is adapted to receive data related to a communication from the PC via the USB interface and to send the data related to the communication to the wireless wide area network telephone. However, the examiner maintains that the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a personal computer (PC), wherein the first control module is adapted to receive data related to a communication from the PC via the USB interface and to send the data related to the communication to the wireless wide area network telephone was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a computer systems (110) which reads on the claimed "personal computer (PC)", wherein the

Art Unit: 2617

first control module is adapted to receive data related to a communication from the PC via the USB interface and to send the data related to the communication to the wireless wide area network telephone (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, and 4), where the base unit (cradle 204) has an interface circuitry (106) which connects to other devices (109, 110).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama and Alexis to have the feature wherein the first type of external device is a personal computer (PC), in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]). The combination of Uchiyama and Alexis does not specifically disclose having the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device. However, the examiner maintains that the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device was well known in the art, as taught by Jagers.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Jagers discloses the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device (see pg. 3, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0027]; pg. 2, [0013]; Figs. 1A-D and 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device, in order to enhance existing wireless communication device capabilities and features available in a docking station, as taught by Jagers (see pg. 1, [0011]).

Regarding **claim 22**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 1. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a camera. However, the examiner maintains that the feature at least one interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a camera was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature at least one interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a personal video recording devices (109, 110) which reads on the claimed "camera" (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama and Alexis to have the feature at least one interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a camera, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]). The combination of Uchiyama and Alexis does not specifically disclose having the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device. However, the examiner maintains that the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device was well known in the art, as taught by Jagers.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Jagers discloses the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device

(see pg. 3, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0027]; pg. 2, [0013]; Figs. 1A-D and 3). As a note, Jagers also further discloses the feature wherein the first type of external device is a camera (see pg. 3, [0028]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device, in order to enhance existing wireless communication device capabilities and features available in a docking station, as taught by Jagers (see pg. 1, [0011]).

Regarding **claim 23**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 1. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature at least one interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a personal data assistant (PDA). However, the examiner maintains that the feature at least one interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a personal data assistant (PDA) was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature at least one interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a personal data assistant (PDA) (108, 109, 110) (see pg. 2, [0028-0029]; pg. 3, [0031]; pg. 11, [0085]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama and Alexis to have the feature at least one interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a personal data assistant (PDA), in order for users to make wireless

telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]). The combination of Uchiyama and Alexis does not specifically disclose having the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device. However, the examiner maintains that the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device was well known in the art, as taught by Jagers.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Jagers discloses the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device (see pg. 3, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0027]; pg. 2, [0013]; Figs. 1A-D and 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device, in order to enhance existing wireless communication device capabilities and features available in a docking station, as taught by Jagers (see pg. 1, [0011]).

Regarding **claim 25**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 1. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature a universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device and further comprising a second data interface. However, the examiner maintains that the feature a interface to communicate with a first type of external device and further comprising a second data interface was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature a interface to communicate with a first type of external device and further comprising a second data interface (108, 109, 110) (see pg. 2, [0028-0029]; pg. 3, [0031]; pg. 11, [0085]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama and Alexis to have the feature a interface to communicate with a first type of external device and further comprising a second data interface, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]). The combination of Uchiyama and Alexis does not specifically disclose having the feature a universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device. However, the examiner maintains that the feature a universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device was well known in the art, as taught by Jagers.

Jagers further discloses the feature a universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device (see pg. 3, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0027]; pg. 2, [0013]; Figs. 1A-D and 3). As a note, Jagers discloses the feature a second data interface (see pg. 3, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0027]; pg. 2, [0013]; Figs. 1A-D and 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature a universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device, in order to enhance existing wireless communication device capabilities and features available in a docking station, as taught by Jagers (see pg. 1, [0011]).

Regarding **claim 26**, the combination of Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 1. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature a portable media reader and/or writer interface. However, the examiner maintains that the feature a portable media reader and/or writer interface was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature a portable media reader and/or writer interface (see pg. 3, [0031]; pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 6, [0052]; pg. 5, [0046-0047]; pg. 1, [0009]; Figs. 1, 15, 4), where the interface circuitry (106, 204) is connected to communication devices (110, 109) such as computer systems or video recording devices in which the portable media reader and/or writer interface would be inherent to record and/or store information as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize.

As a note, Jagers also further discloses the feature a portable media reader and/or writer interface (see pg. 3, [0028]), where the docking station is coupled to I/O devices such as CD and floppy drives.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature a portable media reader and/or writer interface, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 27**, Uchiyama discloses a method comprising:

receiving an outgoing text communication (e.g., telephone numbers) signal from a wireless local area telephone (6) at a base station (2) (see col. 12, lines 11-29; Fig. 10); and

Art Unit: 2617

initiating communication from the base station (2) to a wireless wide area network telephone (4) in response to receiving the outgoing text communication signal (see col. 12, lines 11-29; Fig. 10); and

wherein text of the outgoing text communication is displayed at a display (see col. 11, lines 60-67; Figs. 1-2, 5, 7, 9, "ref. 148, 150"), where the system has a base station (2) and message (e.g., caller ID) of a call can be displayed on displays (28, 52);

an input from an alphanumeric keypad that is included in the base station (2) (see Figs. 2 "ref. 18" and 5). Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the features text communication; outgoing text communication is displayed at a display of the base station that is also configured for visually displaying an input from an alphanumeric keypad that is included in the base station when a display control module determines that the input from the alphanumeric keypad should be visually displayed on the display of the base station; and communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface. However, the examiner maintains that the features text communication; outgoing text communication is displayed at a display of the base station that is also configured for visually displaying an input from an alphanumeric keypad that is included in the base station when a display control module determines that the input from the alphanumeric keypad should be visually displayed on the display of the base station; and communicating with an external device through a interface was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Alexis discloses the features text communication (pg. 9, [0072, 0075]), where the user of communication device (102) can make a call such as voice-over IP call. The system uses caller ID (CID) protocol for

Art Unit: 2617

transmitting/sending information such as email, text, and messages via the cordless telephone (102) (see pg. 9, [0072, lines 34-41]; pg. 10, [0077-0079]; Figs. 1 and 4). ;

outgoing text communication is displayed at a display of the base station (see pg. 10, [0079]; Fig. 4); and

that is also configured for visually displaying an input from an alphanumeric keypad that is included in the base station when a display control module determines that the input from the alphanumeric keypad (213) should be visually displayed on the display of the base station (see pg. 10, [0079]; pg. 5, [0046]; Fig. 4), where the base unit has a display for data such as textual, graphic, image, and/or video in which display control module would be inherent as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize

communicating with an external device (109,110) through a interface (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, and 4), where the base unit (cradle 204) has interface circuitry (106) which connects to other devices (109, 110); and.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama and Alexis to have the features text communication; outgoing text communication is displayed at a display of the base station that is also configured for visually displaying an input from an alphanumeric keypad that is included in the base station when a display control module determines that the input from the alphanumeric keypad should be visually displayed on the display of the base station; and communicating with an external device through a interface, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]). The combination

of Uchiyama and Alexis does not specifically disclose having the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface. However, the examiner maintains that the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface was well known in the art, as taught by Jagers.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Jagers discloses the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface (see pg. 3, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0027]; pg. 2, [0013]; Figs. 1A-D and 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface, in order to enhance existing wireless communication device capabilities and features available in a docking station, as taught by Jagers (see pg. 1, [0011]).

Regarding **claim 34**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 27), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the method of claim 27, further comprising communicating with an external device (6) through a second standardized interface (16, 122) (see col. 6, lines 46-51; col. 10, lines 1-3; Figs. 1-2, 5, 7). Also, Alexis further supports the feature communicating with an external device (110) through second standardized interface (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, and 4), where the interfaces of the base unit (204) are connectable to multiple communication devices (109, 110).

Regarding **claim 35**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 34. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the second

Art Unit: 2617

standardized interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the second standardized interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein the second standardized interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface (see pg. 3, [0031]; pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 6, [0052]; pg. 5, [0046-0047]; pg. 1, [0009]; Figs. 1, 15, 4), where the interface circuitry (106, 204) is connected to communication devices (109) in which the portable media reader and/or writer interface would be inherent.

As a note, Jagers also further discloses the feature wherein the second data interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface (see pg. 3, [0028]), where the docking station is coupled to I/O devices such as CD and floppy drives.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature wherein the second standardized interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 37**, Uchiyama discloses a method comprising:
receiving an outgoing call request signal at a base station (2) from a wireless local area telephone (6) (see col. 12, lines 11-29; Fig. 10); and

Art Unit: 2617

initiating from the base station (2) a call to be made from a wireless wide area network telephone (4) in response to receiving the outgoing call request signal (see col. 12, lines 11-29; Fig. 10); and

displaying information associated with the call on the display (see col. 11, lines 60-67; Figs. 1-2, 5, 7, 9, "ref. 148, 150"), where the system has a base station (2) and message (e.g., caller ID) of a call can be displayed on displays (28, 52). Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the features data call; communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface, the external device having an interface to send data for visual display on a display of the base station; and displaying information associated with the data call on the display of the base station. However, the examiner maintains that the features data call; communicating with an external device through a interface; and displaying information associated with the data call on the display of the base station was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Alexis discloses the features

data call (pg. 9, [0072, 0075]), where the user of communication device (102) can make a call such as voice-over IP call. The system uses caller ID (CID) protocol for transmitting/sending information such as email, text, and messages via the cordless telephone (102) (see pg. 9, [0072, lines 34-41]; pg. 10, [0077-0079]; Figs. 1 and 4). ;

communicating with an external device (109,110) through a interface (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, and 4), where the base unit (cradle 204) has interface circuitry (106) which connects to other devices (109, 110),

the external device (109,110) having an interface to send data for visual display on a display of the base station (see pg. 10, [0079]; pg. 5, [0046]; Fig. 4), where the base unit has a display for data such as textual, graphic, image, and/or video as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize; and

displaying information associated with the data call on the display of the base station (see pg. 10, [0079]). Also, Alexis discloses of having interfaces of the cradle (204) being connected to multiple communication devices (109, 110) (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, and 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama and Alexis to have the features data call; communicating with an external device through a interface, the external device having an interface to send data for visual display on a display of the base station; and displaying information associated with the data call on the display of the base station, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]). The combination of Uchiyama and Alexis does not specifically disclose having the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface. However, the examiner maintains that the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface was well known in the art, as taught by Jagers.

In the same field of endeavor, Jaggers discloses the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface (see pg. 3, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0027]; pg. 2, [0013]; Figs. 1A-D and 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jaggers to have the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface, in order to enhance existing wireless communication device capabilities and features available in a docking station, as taught by Jaggers (see pg. 1, [0011]).

Regarding **claim 38**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jaggers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 37), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the method of claim 37, further comprising charging the wireless wide area network telephone (4) from the base station (2) (see col. 6, lines 13-19; col. 10, lines 7-10; Figs. 1, 7).

Regarding **claim 39**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jaggers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 38), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the method of claim 38, further comprising charging the wireless local area telephone (6) from the base station (2) (see col. 6, lines 13-19; col. 10, lines 7-10; Figs. 1, 7).

Regarding **claim 42**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 37. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the wherein the external device is a personal computer (PC). However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the external device is a personal computer (PC) was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein the external device is a computer systems (110) which reads on the claimed “personal computer (PC)” (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature wherein the external device is a personal computer (PC), in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 43**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 37. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the external device is a camera. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the external device is a camera was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein the external device is a personal video recording devices (109, 110) which reads on the claimed “camera” (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

As a note, Jagers also further discloses the feature wherein the first type of external device is a camera (see pg. 3, [0028]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature wherein the external device is a camera, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 44**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 37), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the method of claim 27, further comprising communicating with an external device (6) through a second standardized interface (16, 122) (see col. 6, lines 46-51; col. 10, lines 1-3; Figs. 1-2, 5, 7). Also, Alexis further supports the feature communicating with an external device (110) through second standardized interface (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, and 4), where the interfaces of the base unit (204) are connectable to multiple communication devices (109, 110).

Regarding **claim 45**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 44. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the second standardized interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the second standardized interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein the second standardized interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface (see pg. 3, [0031]; pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 6, [0052]; pg. 5, [0046-0047]; pg. 1, [0009]; Figs. 1, 15, 4), where the interface circuitry (106, 204) is connected to communication devices (109) in which the portable media reader and/or writer interface would be inherent.

As a note, Jagers also further discloses the feature wherein the second data interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface (see pg. 3, [0028]), where the docking station is coupled to I/O devices such as CD and floppy drives.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature wherein the second standardized interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 62**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 27), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the method of claim 27, further comprising:

receiving an incoming text communication signal from the wireless wide area network telephone (4) at a base station (2) (see col. 11, lines 53-60; col. 5, lines 46-50; Figs. 1, 7, 9); and

sending data related to the incoming text communication from the base station to the wireless local area telephone (6) for display at the wireless local area telephone (6) (see col. 11, lines 33-37, 53-67; col. 5, lines 46-50; Figs. 1-2, 5, 7, and 9 “ref. 148, 150”). As a note, Alexis discloses text communication (pg. 9, [0072, 0075]), where the user of communication device (102) can make a call such as voice-over IP call.

Regarding **claim 63**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 62.

Regarding **claim 64**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 27.

Regarding **claim 65**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 27.

Regarding **claim 66**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 27.

Regarding **claim 67**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 27), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus of claim 27, further comprising:

receiving input (e.g., telephone numbers) via the keypad (18) related at the base station (2) (see col. 8, lines 26-37; col. 11, lines 13-18; Figs. 2, 5, and 7); and

initiating a text communication from the base station to the wireless wide area network telephone based on the input (see col. 11, lines 13-16). As a note, Alexis discloses the keypad (see pg. 10, [0079]; Fig. 4).

Regarding **claim 68**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 62.

Regarding **claim 70**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 37. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the data call includes video data. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the data call includes video data was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein the data call includes video data (pg. 9, [0072, 0075]), where the user of communication device (102) can make a call and store and display images, graphics, and video (see pg. 10, [0078]). The system uses caller ID (CID) protocol for transmitting/sending information such as email, text, and messages via the cordless telephone (102) (see pg. 9, [0072, lines 34-41]; pg. 10, [0077-0079]; Figs. 1 and 4). (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature wherein the data call includes video data, in order for users to make wireless

Art Unit: 2617

telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 71**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 37. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the data call includes data related to at least one image. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the data call includes data related to at least one image was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein the data call includes data related to at least one image (pg. 9, [0072, 0075]), where the user of communication device (102) can make a call and store and display images, graphics, and video (see pg. 10, [0078]). The system uses caller ID (CID) protocol for transmitting/sending information such as email, text, and messages via the cordless telephone (102) (see pg. 9, [0072, lines 34-41]; pg. 10, [0077-0079]; Figs. 1 and 4). (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jaggers to have the feature wherein the data call includes data related to at least one image, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 72**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 37. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein communicating with the external device comprises receiving data related to an image from the external device and sending the data related to the image via the wireless wide area

network telephone. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein communicating with the external device comprises receiving data related to an image from the external device and sending the data related to the image via the wireless wide area network telephone was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein communicating with the external device comprises receiving data related to an image from the external device and sending the data related to the image via the wireless wide area network telephone (pg. 9, [0072, 0075]), where the user of communication device (102) can make a call and store and display images, graphics, and video (see pg. 10, [0078]). The system uses caller ID (CID) protocol for transmitting/sending information such as email, text, and messages via the cordless telephone (102) (see pg. 9, [0072, lines 34-41]; pg. 10, [0077-0079]; Figs. 1 and 4). (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature wherein communicating with the external device comprises receiving data related to an image from the external device and sending the data related to the image via the wireless wide area network telephone, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 73**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 37. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature displaying the image at the wireless local area telephone. However, the examiner maintains that the feature

displaying the image at the wireless local area telephone was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature displaying the image at the wireless local area telephone (pg. 9, [0072, 0075]), where the user of communication device (102) can make a call and store and display images, graphics, and video (see pg. 10, [0078]). The system uses caller ID (CID) protocol for transmitting/sending information such as email, text, and messages via the cordless telephone (102) (see pg. 9, [0072, lines 34-41]; pg. 10, [0077-0079]; Figs. 1 and 4). (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature displaying the image at the wireless local area telephone, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Claims 24, 36, and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Uchiyama (US 6,766,175 B2)** in view of **Alexis (US 2004/0072544 A1)** as applied to claims 1, 34, and 44 above, and further in view of **Jagers et al. (hereinafter Jagers) (US 2002/0119800 A1)** and **Harrison et al. (hereinafter Harrison) (US 2002/011190 A1)**.

Regarding **claims 24, 36, and 46**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claims 1, 34, and 44. The combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the first type of external device is a digital storage card. However, the examiner maintains

Art Unit: 2617

that the feature wherein the first type of external device is a digital storage card was well known in the art, as taught by Harrison.

In the same field of endeavor, Harrison discloses the feature wherein the first type of external device is a memory flash card (39) which reads on the claimed “digital storage card” (see pg. 3, [0044]; pg. 1, [0015]; Fig. 2a).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, Jagers, and Harrison to have the feature wherein the first type of external device is a digital storage card, in order to have a base station to back up data for a portable device, as taught by Harrison (see pg. 1, [0012, 0015]).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-4, 9-12, 18-19, 21-27, 34-39, 42-46, and 53-73 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection necessitated by the new limitations and claims.

In response to applicant's arguments, the Examiner respectfully disagrees as the applied reference(s) provide more than adequate support and to further clarify (see the above claims for relevant citations).

5. The Examiner requests applicant to provide support for any further amended claim language.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Art Unit: 2617


7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Willie J. Daniel, Jr. whose telephone number is (571) 272-7907. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Appiah can be reached on (571) 272-7904. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/WJD,JR/

WJD,JR
28 November 2007


CHARLES N. APPIAH
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